

Only Regime Change Can Stop Sudan's Genocide

an interview with Lt. Gen. Abakar Mahamat Abdallah of the Sudan United Movement

by Jerry Gordon (November 2016)



International Criminal Court Case File of Sudan President Omar al Bashir

Source: Agence France Press- Getty Images

The UN estimates that more than 300,000 have been killed during the 13-year genocide in the Darfur region of the Sudan and more than 2.5 million have been displaced. The notorious Janjaweed Islamist militia and National Army of the Arab Republic of the Sudan have conducted a deliberate program of "ethnic cleansing." They have been recruiting terrorists and Arab settlers from surrounding states to conduct rampages against indigenous African tribes and occupy the region. That record of crimes against humanity does not include the toll from rampages in other conflict areas of the Blue Nile, Nuba Hills and

Kordofan.



Opening session of the first roundtable on Sudan's National Dialogue in Khartoum on April 6 2014 (SUNA)

Two attempts at resolving the internal resistance by subjugated African tribal regions through reconciliation conferences have failed. [The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur \(DDPD\)](#) ending an effort to achieve a peace accord that began in 2005 under UN auspices, was signed by the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement in the capital of Qatar in July 2011. The DDPD had expired without implementation of the accord. More recently a two year National Dialogue in Khartoum that began in April 2014 between the National Congress Party regime of President Bashir and alleged Darfurian and other African tribal resistance groups [ended](#) on October 10, 2016 with another signed declaration. The National Dialogue document called for constitutional amendments and creation of a full parliamentary democracy. It also provided for a transitional government to facilitate movement from the current "National Unity" to a "National Reconciliation Government." President Bashir had not attended the final session, feigning an illness, preparing for a meeting in Riyadh with Saudi King Salman. Moreover, President Bashir gave instructions to his Armed forces to end operations against the rebellion in Darfur by December 2016. That was in the face of an Amnesty International investigative [.](#)

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